

## JEW PLAN DRIVE FOR CHARITY FUND

Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies Behind Campaign.

WANT 50,000 MEMBERS

Need \$500,000 More to Complete Budget of \$4,800,000.

In order to distribute the burdens of charity more equitably as well as to raise a larger fund to meet unusual conditions imposed because of the high cost of necessities, the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies will launch an intensive campaign for members during the week of January 14.

Plans for the drive were discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of trustees and directors of the eighty-four organizations represented in the federation, held at the home of Adolph Lewinsohn, 811 Fifth Avenue. Designed to inspire enthusiasm among those who will participate in the membership campaign, the meeting, even which Felix M. Warburg, chairman of the federation, presided, fulfilled its mission.

In addition to Mr. Warburg and Mr. Lewinsohn, Jacob Schiff, Jacob Wertheim, William Goldman and others were among speakers at the conference. A dinner for team leaders will be given at the Biltmore next Sunday and on the Sunday following the federation will rank and file will dine together and complete plans for the work which will begin next day.

More Money Needed.

Considerably more money will be needed this year to operate the institutions represented in the federation on the same basis as that of last year, without providing for extensions of work, this being due to the increase in cost of all necessities. The eighty-four organizations financed through the federation, which came into being last year as a clearing house for Jewish philanthropies in order to remove the necessity of each organization making an individual campaign for support and to likewise relieve the charitable institutions from a confusion of requests for aid, find that in 1918 they will need \$4,800,000 to meet even closely pruned budgets. Of this sum about \$1,900,000 will come from the municipality, leaving approximately \$2,900,000 to be provided by subscriptions. Of this balance approximately \$2,400,000 has been pledged, so that speaking in round numbers, half a million dollars must be raised by a new campaign. This is the minimum, but several speakers at the conference yesterday indicated that the total which should be contributed by the Jewish community in New York should be more nearly \$5,000,000 than the approximate \$2,600,000 which is being asked this year if the institutions are to be able to carry on and do all that is within their range.

Has Membership of 20,000.

The Federation now has a membership of nearly 20,000. It is hoped to raise this to at least 50,000 in the week's drive. Membership during the campaign will cost \$10, although those so disposed may subscribe at a supporting amount in addition to this fee.

Plans for the campaign have been worked out carefully during the last few weeks. Mr. Warburg is to head the drive as "major" and there are to be twenty "colonels," each in charge of a sub. Each "colonel" will have ten "captains," and each of the latter will have ten "lieutenants," thus giving a working force of 2,000 men and women. Jews in the business district will be solicited by trades and in the residence districts solicitation will be by geographical zones.

Jacob Wertheim explained the plan of organization for the campaign and Dr. Friedman of the distribution committee told of the progress of the drive in this year in making the appropriations because of the shrinking purchasing power of the dollar.

Adolph Lewinsohn stressed the need of a larger membership in order to stimulate interest in cooperative effort. Mr. Lewinsohn, who has made a subscription of \$40,000 to the funds of the federation, pledged himself to raise \$100,000 in the approaching drive.

Jacob H. Schiff declared that Jews must not only contribute to the relief of foreign philanthropies and to charities of Gentiles, but that they must contribute more and more heavily and more generally to Jewish institutions.

G. O. P. COMMITTEE TO MEET.

State Executive Body May Protest Convention Proposal.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Political circles were stirred to-day at the suggestion that Chairman George A. Glynn of the Republican State Committee was to call a special meeting of the State Executive Committee to put the Republican party on record by this means in opposition to a proposed plan to restore the party State nominating convention so that the party candidates for Governor next fall will be chosen in that manner. Chairman Glynn said he is not intended to call a special meeting of the executive committee later in the month solely for the purpose of considering the political aspects of the restoration of suffrage to women and to recommend needed changes in the election law to meet the situation caused by the presence of thousands of soldiers at the front.

The members of the executive committee are George W. Aldridge, Francis Hendricks, William L. Ward, Samuel S. Koenig, F. H. Kravitz, State Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany and George P. Argersinger of Rochester, Representatives in Congress Bertram H. Snell of St. Lawrence and Charles M. Hamilton of Chautauque and J. Johnson Ray of Norwich.

SANITARIUM OFFER DECLINED.

Secretary Baker Not to Use Otisville Institution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—On the recommendation of the Judge Advocate General Secretary Baker has declined the offer of the municipal authorities of Otisville, N. Y., to loan the Government the city sanitarium for a medical depot. The institution was admirably adapted for the use of the Department, but included in the offer to the Government was a clause to permit its reversion on thirty days notice in writing to the Secretary of War.

Army Ballroom Makes Record.

St. Cloud, Minn., Jan. 3.—A ballroom carrying five army men from Omaha, landed at Sartell, five miles north of St. Cloud, to-day, making, it was declared here, a new army record for a winter drive. The ballroom left Fort Omaha at midnight last night and landed at 8:15 o'clock this morning, approximately 150 miles away. The ballroom was in charge of...

## SMOOT BILL AMENDS WAR REVENUE LAW

Abolishes Zone Charges on Second Class Publications.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Senator Reed Smoot of Utah has prepared and will introduce in the Senate to-morrow a bill providing for radical amendments to the existing war revenue law. The measure is not intended to repeal any of its provisions except that dealing with the second class postage rates and abolishing the zone system of postal charges on publications coming within the second class.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

It provides for changes in the excess profits schedule of the postal material amending the administrative features of that law by doing away with the definition of "capital" over which such squabbles have been precipitated and applies a direct tax on excess profits.

Under the present law the estimated revenue from excess profits will be \$1,750,000. The Smoot bill will provide for \$2,850,000,000.

## COMPLETE VICTORY DEMAND OF CHINA

Ambassador Koo Pledges All His Country's Resources to Support Allies.

WAR MISSION IS HERE

Oriental Delegation Warmly Welcomed by Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, declared to members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday that his country desires to contribute her full measure of support to the Allies in winning the war, that she stands ready to mobilize all her resources of men and materials, and that the opinion prevails in China that the war must be fought to a complete victory.

"China's purpose is to help with this war, and she asks the full and hearty cooperation of the United States in her effort," he said. "Already 100,000 Chinese are in France, South Africa and Mesopotamia, working behind the lines and releasing British and French soldiers for duty on the battle line. Although she is the latest member to join the Allies, China realizes no less fully that this is a conflict between true and false principles and that the false, brutal policy of militarism must be stamped out."

Dr. Koo spoke for the Chinese Army and Naval Mission now in the United States investigating and inspecting this Government's preparations for war, particularly the manufacturing of munitions. Members of the mission, headed by Chang Tzu, Lieutenant-General of the Chinese army, attended the reception and luncheon given them by the Chamber of Commerce. The Ambassador took the opportunity to speak for a closer cooperation—financial, commercial and industrial—between the United States and China.

Has Resources and Labor.

"You have the capital and technical skill," he declared. "We have a wealth of natural resources and cheap but efficient labor. We have the will to do more business with each other."

He said that in the 14 years that China and the United States have been cooperating in the war, no dispute of importance has marred their relations and that these are of the most friendly sort. The knowledge which has been gained by this war commission of my colleagues," said Dr. Koo, "as to the preparation this nation is making for war undoubtedly will be of great value to us in China, in enabling us to speed up our own war preparations. We are deeply grateful for the courtesies which have been extended to this mission wherever it has gone."

A report of a committee headed by Henry A. Caesar urged the establishment of a free port, or rather a free zone, at the port of New York. The committee urged that such a zone would facilitate the removal of imports from ships and relieve the congestion at ports; that it would make it possible to avoid the complications of bonding and drawback in the case of reexported goods; that it would give the owner at all times control over his merchandise, characterized by practically every industry plant engaged in the manufacture of munitions, shipyards, gas plants, and even by some of the railroads.

COAL MAN ARRESTED.

Accused of Charging Prices Above the Federal Rates.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 3.—Opening a drive by the Government on violators of the coal price fixing regulations Harry Hamilton, president of the Standard Coal Company, was placed under arrest at the Hotel Nixon in Butler to-day and brought to Pittsburgh, where he will be given a hearing before United States Commissioner Roger Knox.

Ordered by United States Attorney E. Lowery Hume, who has had men trailing the actions of Hamilton and other operators for some time, the arrest was made at the end of the week. Hamilton is accused of charging consumers in excess of \$2.45 a ton for "run of mine" coal, the price fixed by National Fuel Administrator H. A. Carleil.

DRAFT MEN TREATED FREE.

Hospital Offers Aid to Those With Ear or Eye Defects.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

The New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, has offered free treatment to men who are registered for the army draft and who have slight defects in sight or hearing that would interfere with their military service.

"Our effort will be limited only by the capacity of our wards and clinics," said the official announcement. "Many men who came to us in the summer during the drafting of the first quota are now serving in the army and navy. We expect to increase the number. Our wards and clinics and our staff of physicians and nurses are ready and eager to do their part to make our army efficient."

The institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and it is one of the many that have suffered from lack of funds by reason of the war. Its last statement of needs showed that \$10,000 was required for operating expenses.

7 Socialist Aldermen Swear In.

Jacob Panken, the Socialist Justice in the Third Municipal Court, at 144 West Fifth Avenue, swore in seven Socialist Aldermen yesterday in his court.

The Aldermen are Alexander L. Law of the Eighth District, Abraham Beckerman of the Sixth, Adolph Beck of the Fourth, Dr. I. Kalman of the Twentieth, B. Vack of the Fifty-third, M. Bernstein of the Thirty-second and B. Wolf of the Fifty-ninth.

No Raise in Price of This

Great Remedy

CASCARA QUININE

It is standard for 20 years—

—cures cold—safe, sure, no opiate—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

—cures all—no harm—no griping—

## WILL CALLS KAISER CRIMINAL BARBARIAN

John Bourdieu Attacks Him for Causing War.

His Imperial Majesty Wilhelm II. of Germany was in the official record of New York county yesterday as "The barbarian who criminally caused the war." Mr. Hohensohn received this last designation in a letter from the surrogate's books as long as ink can be read by man—in the last will and testament of the late Jean Baptiste Bourdieu, who was generally known as John Bourdieu. The will was filed for probate yesterday.

Mr. Bourdieu was 76 when he died December 28, 1916, and was born in Lyons, France, in 1840. Up to the time of his retirement a year ago he was a member of the firm of J. Bourdieu & Co., 50 Union Square, New York.

He left \$100,000 francs (\$100,000) in one item of the testament, with this remarkable notation: "This fund is to be applied by the trustees to such institution or institutions under the control of the French Government for the relief of helplessly crippled French soldiers." Mrs. of the deceased was generally known as John Bourdieu. The will was filed for probate yesterday.

The residue of the estate is to be left for the relief of maimed French soldiers. To each of four hospitals in Lyons, France, is given \$20,000; the Ecole Maternelle Francaise, 340 West Twenty-eighth Street; the New York Hospital, given \$50,000; and the Ecole Maternelle Francaise, 340 West Twenty-eighth Street, given \$20,000.

WOMEN VOTERS NOT IN PACIFIST CLASS

Dr. Shaw Refutes Charge at Hearing by Committee of Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Refutation of the charge that through their highly developed human sympathies exercise of the right of suffrage by women would result in an early and inconclusive peace marked the hearing to-day before the House Suffrage Committee. The committee